

# CHINA BULLETIN

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### INDIAN GRAIN FOR CHINA

China recently contracted to purchase half a billion dollars' worth of wheat from Canada, and since Chinese ports are not equipped with unloading machinery, the Canadian ship-owners engaged unloaders from an American firm. The U.S. Treasury Department forbade the sale of such machinery to Canada on the ground that it would be "aiding and assisting a potential enemy" (statement by Mrs. Margaret Schwartz, acting head of the Foreign Assets Control Office, based on regulations issued December 17, 1950). It was rumored in Ottawa that this action came as a result of a protest from a manufacturing concern whose unloading machinery had not been chosen for purchase.

Much of this tremendous quantity of grain which China has ordered from Canada, as well as similar orders to Australia and France, is shipped in bulk, and sometimes in tank ships. The only feasible method of unloading is the use of large suction pumps to suck the grain out of the hold. The grain has to be bagged in the hold before taking out, there will be an intolerable congestion and delay in the few ports capable of handling these shipments. (This is the explanation given to the editor by an agricultural expert from Ottawa.)

The Fellowship of Reconciliation issued an urgent plea to reverse this decision, and urged American Christians to protest it, as they felt it would prolong and aggravate the famine in inland China. The FOR letter stated, "For the Government to try to prevent China from getting even the food it has legitimately purchased seems to us a profoundly shocking thing."

Whether as a result of such protests or not, the decision to adhere strictly to the original position has been modified after consultation between the Treasury and State Departments, and "as an exceptional measure" the American Government has agreed to license the exportation of the equipment which had been ordered for installation on the ships carrying grain to China. According to an official letter replying to a protest against the original position, "This action was taken as an accommodation to the Canadian Government which had requested such licensing in order not to delay the shipment of grain which Canada had contracted to deliver to Communist China."

Many American Christians have wanted to do something to alleviate the grain shortage in China, and Church World Service has investigated the matter. It has reported that it seems impossible to do anything: On the one hand American Government regulations make it impossible to send any relief, and on the other hand the Communist Government denies that famine conditions exist and refuses to accept relief aid.

### TSINGHUA UNIVERSITY

An article in the June 2 Peking Review tells how Tsinghua University has grown during the past twelve years. In terms of floor space new buildings have 2.4 times as much as all the old buildings. Student enrolment has multiplied more than five times. Enrolment in the best preparation year was about 2,000; now the university has more than that many girl students alone. There is the description of building growth: "South of the old science building are two new build-

sued monthly to keep mission boards and missionaries informed on Christian work in China. Information from Chinese church magazines and other Chinese sources is passed on as objectively as possible, with a minimum of interpretation. When interpretation is necessary, it is enclosed in parentheses as the comment of the editor. ANNUAL RATES: Domestic, \$1.50; Overseas, Firstclass \$3.00, Secondclass \$2.50. Airmail \$4.00 in 15¢ zone, \$6.00 in 25¢ zone.

ings. To the left of the auditorium a large new hydraulic engineering building has been built. The old xinzhai (i.e., hsin-chai - what it refers to I don't know) has been turned into a dormitory for the growing number of girl students; to its north and east nearly a score of other new dormitories have been built. Tsinghua has grown so fast since liberation that it has burst through its old surrounding stone wall - which has practically disappeared today - and developed toward the east. A whole stretch of the Peking-Changchiakou Railway has been re-routed further eastward to make room for new university buildings. A wide paved road running beside the stream from the old gate leads to the new quarter of the campus where tall new buildings, classrooms, workshops, laboratories and offices have been built. When the new projects are completed here the main center of university activity will have shifted to this new eastern district, with a new main gate at Wutaokou, where Tsinghua adjoins the Institute of Mining, Institute of Geology and Institute of Petroleum. These and five other institutes now form a new center of higher learning in the capital's northwestern suburbs."

The article describes what has happened to the university as follows: "It has been transformed from a bourgeois university into a socialist polytechnic institute training engineers with high level of political consciousness for the building of socialism."

#### FUJEN UNIVERSITY IN FORMOSA

Large plans are being made for the re-establishment of this Catholic University in Taiwan. Archbishop Paul Yipin, the Rector, estimates that ultimately it will have an enrolment of from eight to ten thousand students and will cost US Catholics ten million dollars. The liberal arts and law school is planned to open its doors in Taipei in 1962. The medical school will be in Tainan, and the engineering and science schools in Kaohsiung. These schools are expected to open in 1964. Sites in Tainan and Kaohsiung have already been obtained. The site originally secured in Taipei has been found to be unsuitable and a new site is now being sought.

The medical school will be staffed by Dominicans, the liberal arts and law school by the Chinese secular clergy, and the engineering and science schools by Jesuits and the Society of the Divine Word. In addition the Benedictines are studying the possibility of staffing a graduate school of history. In Taipei temporary quarters for the graduate school have been obtained on Kirin Road. Father Joseph Kung, former President of Providence College in Taichung, has been appointed director of the philosophy graduate school.

#### MEDICAL SPECULATION IN CHINA

Several articles on medical subjects have come out of China in recent months, and some of them seem to me to show a remarkable immaturity of scientific thought. Especially in connection with the use of traditional Chinese medical practice, the desire to support it by scientific arguments leads to some weird logic.

Jen Shu, a professor in the Wuhan Medical College, had an article in Scientia for May 26, 1960, with the title "Modern Scientific Grounds for Basic Theories of Traditional Chinese Medicine." He starts out with the bald statement that "The outstanding bedside effectiveness of traditional Chinese medicine is not an accident. It is due to direction by correct theories." These correct theories he tries to elucidate under the headings of mathematics, logic, control theory, information theory, and communication theory.

The theory of yin and yang is important for diagnosis. He likens it to the concept in Boolean algebra of the progression from zero to one. But a still more important theory is that of ching-and yu-hsueh. All parts of the body are connected by lines of communication called ching-lo. Where these cross each other, the juncture is called a yu-hsueh. Now if a needle is inserted at the right yu-hsueh, a certain illness can be cured. This is due to the various impulses carried from that central yu-hsueh. He admits that none of this can be seen in dissection, but still has no doubt of its validity.

This is a sufficient sample of Jen Shu's pseudo-science. It is apparent that Communist China is taking their traditional medical practice very seriously. Most provinces and large cities have set up institutes of traditional Chinese medicine. At Liaoning Province's Institute in Shenyang, eighty doctors who previously had their medical degree in Western medicine completed in April

a three year course of study in traditional medicine, thus enabling them to combine the practice of both arts. This Liaoning Institute has a student body of 500 and a teaching staff of over eighty.

One of the strangest speculations appears in the Peking People's Daily for February 23, 1961, in an article by Chang Tso-kan entitled "Extra-corporeal Fertilization of Human Ova and Culture of Human Embryos." In this he comments on a news item that three Italian scientists had succeeded in the extra-corporeal fertilization of a human ovum, which had then been kept alive for 29 days. How wonderful it would be, he speculates, if this method could be perfected, and women thus freed from the burden of pregnancy, so that they might continue their work in factory or field without interruption. "If children can be had without being conceived, the work and labor of mothers need not be affected by child-birth. This is happy news to the women."

#### MISSIONARY NEWS

Recent deaths reported: Rev. John Francis White, previously with the London Missionary Society in West and Central China, in October 1960 in Johannesburg; Mrs. W. W. Lockwood, whose husband was with the International Committee of the YMCA in Shanghai, on May 21, in Princeton, N.J.; Miss Edith Galt, a nurse of the American Board, formerly in Paoting, North China, on May 23 in Seoul, Korea; Mrs. Herbert A. Boyd, a missionary of the United Church of Canada in Honan for 33 years, on June 1 in Burlington, Ontario; Mrs. J. H. Bruce, also formerly with the United Church of Canada mission in Honan, in Portsmouth, Nova Scotia on May 12; Mrs. H. E. Davis, formerly Seventh Day Baptist missionary in Liuho and in Shanghai, on May 22 in Fayetteville, N.Y.

Robert Brank Fulton, formerly on the staff of Yenching University, and more recently Professor at Inter-American University in San German, Puerto Rico, has written a book on the relations of Marxism and Christianity, entitled *Original Marxism, Estranged Offspring: A Study of Points of Contact and of Conflict Between Original Marxism and Christianity* (Christopher Publishing House, \$3.00).

#### CHURCH NEWS

Roman Catholic Bishop Wang Wen-ch'eng of Nanch'ung, Szechuan, died on January 28. He was evidently a supporter of the Catholic Patriotic Association, for it took charge of his funeral ceremonies. Bishop Dominic Tang, Administrator Apostolic of Canton, who has been in prison since 1958, is now reported to be ill with beriberi, a diet deficiency disease. Father Aloysius Au died Nov. 23, 1960, in a forced labor camp in Chinghai near the Tibet border. He was Malayan-born, but had been working in the Kaying diocese of Kwangtung until his exile to Chinghai.

The Troy (N. Y.) Annual Conference of the Methodist Church, which in 1959 and 1960 had passed resolutions favoring better relations between the U.S. and China, refused in May of this year to pass a resolution reaffirming this previous stand.

A report from Shanghai, appearing in the South China Morning Post of Hong Kong, states that "all religious institutions in Shanghai now come under the supervision of the Bureau of Religious Cults, which looks after the upkeep of the buildings and pays the wages of the clergy and other personnel."

The Roman Catholic translation of the Bible, which has been under way since 1945, is expected to be finished this summer. Publishing is being done in Hong Kong. The translation will occupy eight volumes, and will contain doctrinal and historical commentaries and introductions to the various books of the Bible.

A "First Christian World Peace Conference" opened at Prague on June 14 with 700 delegates present. Religious News Service reported that three of these were from Communist China, but their names were not given.

Fairly direct word from China indicates that Methodist Bishop W. Y. Chen is now in improved health. Apparently his release from prison was not because he had served his term, but because of serious illness with beriberi. He is still under house arrest and uses his time to translate English and German books into Chinese.

The Rev. Liao Kuo-ying is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Yenping Conference, Fukien, of the Methodist Church. For eighteen years before 1951 he had been teaching in the Union Theological Seminary in Foochow, but in 1951, Bishop Carleton Lacy shortly before his death appointed him District Superintendent in Yenping.

Dr. Handel Lee, formerly a Methodist pastor in Wuhu and Nanking, and President of Nanking Theological Seminary, died on May 24 in Peking Union Medical Hospital. He had been unconscious for fifty-four days before his death.

Dr. C. T. Wang, formerly YMCA Secretary and later a distinguished diplomat of the Nationalist Government, died on the 20th of May.

## GENERAL NEWS

A missionary has shared with me a letter which she received from an old friend living in Shanghai. This old friend, a widow, gives no general or church news whatever in her letter, but certain inferences can be drawn from what she says. Apparently she has five children, three of whom are working and two still in school. In spite of having three children at work, who should be able to support her, she is dependent on help which she receives from a mutual friend in Hong Kong, who every month sends her money and more recently also packages of lard and other food. She speaks with gratitude of him as a real Christian.

Doak Barnett, son of former China National YMCA Secretary Eugene Barnett and author of the book recently reviewed in the Bulletin, Communist China and Asia, has been appointed Associate Professor of Government at Columbia University. He joins the faculty July 1, and will teach graduate courses in Chinese politics and foreign relations.

Radio Peking announced on February 13 that the communes throughout the country were completely reorganized in order to assure spring planting. This reorganization took place in January and consisted principally in a change of cadres. Former cadres who were accused of obstinacy or weakness were subjected to popular trials and replaced by younger ones who are specially trained and about whose enthusiasm and obedience to the Party there is no doubt.

The China News, Taipei English language daily, published recently a series of nine articles on birth control. Eight of the articles approved the idea of making a vigorous effort to cut the annual birth rate in Taiwan from 3.9% to 1.5%. The opposing article was by the Jesuit Dr. Albert R. O'Hara, Professor of Sociology at the National University. His article set off a vigorous response in the "Letters to the Editor" column. Subsequently the Catholic hierarchy in Taiwan issued a statement on February 20 of this year strongly condemning the use of contraceptives as ethically and morally wrong for all.

The Peking People's Daily for January 30 put forth a surprising plea to allow peasants to own the small agricultural tools which they use. It is claimed that this would increase production by assuring accomplishment of tasks in the time desired. Previously the use, if not the ownership, of a small plot of ground for a home garden was conceded to peasants. This new step seems to indicate a still further retreat from a radical communalism.

European refugees stranded in China, mostly White Russians, were able to leave mainland China in large numbers during 1960. In 1961 up to May 15, 452 persons had left. About a thousand of these refugees are without resettlement visas, and these have hitherto been barred from entering Hong Kong. Now the Hong Kong Government has given permission for them to enter the colony. They are being cared for in transit by the UN High Commission and by various religious and other private agencies.

Dr. T. L. Yuan, former Director of the National Library in Peking, is compiling a Guide to Doctoral Dissertations by Chinese Students in America. There are about 4,200 Chinese who have earned doctoral degrees, and about 150 who have received honorary degrees. He hopes that it will be published in July, but since in the first week of June he was still soliciting last minute data, the printing may possibly be delayed. For further information write to Sino-American Cultural Society, 2311 Massachusetts Avenue N.W., Washington 8, D.C.

Sung Ta-lou, formerly a Commissar in the mainland army, defected last March and is now in Taiwan. Kiang Kwei-lin, a former editor of the Hsinhua News Agency, defected while in Cairo in 1959, and has now succeeded in reaching Taiwan. Sung reported to the Chinese News Service in Taiwan that the former red commander Peng Teh-huai fell out of favor with Mao Tse tung because he opposed the organization of communes. In the Lushan conference of 1959 his outspoken criticism of communes so angered Mao that he vowed to "skin Peng's hide off." Later in the same year Peng was dismissed from his defense post.